

Politics-1929

D.C.

Women in.
**Women to Attend
School of Politics**

**G.O.P. Director Issues National
Invitation to All Women.**

WASHINGTON D.C. (CNS) Mrs. Virginia White Speer, Republican national committee woman for the District of Columbia, announced Friday that a school of politics open to all Republican women, will be held in Washington in April or early in May of next year.

Other women's political schools have been held previously under Mrs. Speer's direction, each of which have been attended by several colored women who have received their certificates with praise.

The school planned for 1930 will be the first in which a national invitation to all Republican women has been issued and it is expected that a large number of colored women from the several states will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the school which lists among its lecturers many of the outstanding men and women in the world of politics.

Politics-1929

Women in NATIONAL LEAGUE ADOPTS PROGRAM

Republican Women Confer on Giving Support to Objectives

[CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE, INC.]

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The National League of Republican Women held a conference at their headquarters here, with Miss Nannie H. Burroughs presiding. Fifty women representing New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Georgia, Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, Connecticut, Maryland, Alabama, Tennessee and the District of Columbia. Most of these were women who led the Republican forces in the states in the last campaign. Letters and telegrams pledging the support of their political clubs to any program that would be mapped out and sponsored by the National League, poured in from all parts of the country.

The women faced the future squarely and frankly. They realized that they must stimulate and stabilize political interest through organization. They adopted a four-year program declaring that it is cheaper and more effective to hold an organization and keep the people enlightened than it is to "whoop" them up after they have been allowed to sleep and degenerate for as follows: 1. The organization of four years. The national objectives are neighborhood study clubs in which the masses of people will be taught in understandable language the value of the ballot and the way to use it. 2. The conducting of campaigns in all of the states for the purpose of getting citizens to qualify for participation in state and national policies by paying their poll tax, registering, or by meeting the requirements for voting in their respective states. 3. The enrollment and keeping in touch with all the clubs that participated in the last national campaign so as not to have to do the work of enlisting, enlightening, and stimulating and organizing all over again. The high purpose of the league is to carry on an effective campaign of education among the people, North, South, East and West, for the next four years. The appeal will be carried to all organizations, regardless of their political affiliation and interest. "Organize and Educate" is the slogan. 4. The education and enrollment of the great army of youth during the next four years. Preparing people who will reach their majority to the next national campaign the league will organize these young people into "First Voters in 1932 clubs." 5. The league will get solidly behind a national welfare program to promote the welfare of women in industries; to study conditions among children for the purpose of decreasing delinquency among them, and to assure the enforcement of laws affecting child labor and compulsory education in all parts of the country. 6. The organization will seek to help the people in the rural communities by securing greater federal aid for vocational education among them through the federal education board. 7. They will seek to aid farmers in staying on the farms and developing industries. To this end the league will seek aid for farmers through the federal farm loan appropriation and representation on the proposed farm relief commission. 8. The support of the anti-lynching bill and the abolition of discrimination in civil service and segregation in government departments. 9. The

maintenance of national headquarters. The officers of the league are: Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi; Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia, honorary presidents; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, D. C., president; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Iowa, first vice president; Mrs. Estelle R. Davis, Ohio, second vice president; Mrs. Rebecca Stiles-Taylor, Georgia, recording secretary; Mrs. Blanche Beaty, Florida, first assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Ida P. Liston, Indiana, second assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Gulloy, Michigan, corresponding secretary; Dr. Julia P. N. Coleman, New York, financial secretary; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania, chairman executive board; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D. C., treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, New Jersey, auditor; Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, Virginia, parliamentarian; Mrs. C. B. Adams, Texas, chaplain; Mrs. Margaret Gaynor, Illinois, sergeant at arms.

PRES. HOOVER HAS RACE WOMEN AT HIS RECEPTION

Guardian
COLORED REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WOMEN ATTEND INAUGURAL RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE—PARTAKE OF COLLATION SERVED IN WHITE HOUSE DINING ROOM—FIRST SUCH RECOGNITION LATELY

Boston, Mass.
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1929 (CNS) Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman from Georgia, and Mrs. Mary Booze, Committeewoman from Mississippi, accompanied by Mr. Booze, attended the brilliant reception at the White House immediately following the inaugural parade.

Every courtesy was extended to these guests who were received first in the charming blue room with several hundred other guests present to extend their congratulations to President Hoover and his charming wife, Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

A delicious collation was served in the State Dining Room, after the half hour with the newly made President and his wife.

This is the first time that members of the race have been the recipients of social favors from the White House since the Roosevelt administration, during which time Booker T. Washington was a frequent visitor.

The committeewomen were seated in the official stand at the Capitol for the inaugural ceremony and were later driven in busses conveying the official family and official State Delegations to the President's Reviewing Stand, from which select seats they viewed the parade.

Politics-1929

Women in

Georgia

Georgia Negro Republican Committeewoman Anxious For Part In "Purification"

Washington, Sept. 7.—(AP)—The negro Republican national committeewoman from Georgia, the wife of George Williams, today sought to arrange for a conference with the new chairman of the committee directly after his election on Monday, in order to lay before him a demand for participation in patronage reform in her state.

Making her request on the ground that, since there is no committeeman from Georgia, she is "the highest Republican official in the state," the Williams woman said she had been promised that her recommendations regarding patronage distribution under President Hoover's committee would be considered, but that thus far they have been "utterly disregarded."

Mrs. Williams was appointed National Committeewoman for Georgia in 1924 by Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, upon the recommendation of B. J. Davis and O. M. Duke.

She was reelected along with Colonel Johnson in 1924 at the State Convention, but failed of reelection at the State Convention in 1928. Hence, she has no standing as National Committeewoman for Georgia in any sense—it matters not who says different. She was created by Mrs. Sarah Watson King in the State Convention in 1928 by a vote of 229 to 2.

We are not making this statement out of prejudice to the good lady, but as a matter of truth as the record discloses.

When the National Committee refused to accord her recognition a few days ago, it acted within its rights and in accordance with the expressed will of the republican of Georgia in convention assembled. This is the undisputed record of the minutes of the State Convention dated March 2, 1928. Madam Williams is not the National Committeewoman for Georgia.

far they have been "utterly disregarded."

"I believe in purification on patronage practices in the state," she said, "but I desire to participate in the new program, as the ranking Republican official. Georgia Republicans have no representative in Congress, and it would seem just that I should be consulted in the distribution of patronage."

"I have faith in President Hoover and in his purification program," she said, "and in conferences with party leaders I was assured that the committee handling reorganization of patronage was to act only in an advisory capacity. But so far my recommendations have not been accepted."

Georgia, and Georgia has neither a National Committeewoman or woman in 1924 by Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, upon the recommendation of B. J. Davis and O. M. Duke.

Self-respect should dictate this course as the only honorable solution of the vexatious question. These statements are made with the highest personal regards for Mrs. Williams as a woman and without prejudice to her interest.

Mrs. Williams

Is Sidetracked By the Committee

Washington, D. C. (CND)—The Republican national committee in session here failed to elect a national committeewoman for Georgia to succeed Ben J. Davis, and patronage matters in that state will continue to be handled by a special committee of Republicans and Hoover Democrats which has been set up in that state.

Mr. Davis arrived in the city Monday from the Elks' Convention in Atlantic City, and left Thursday, after he learned definitely that the committee would not reopen the case at their annual meeting, despite the agitation for its consideration by members of the Georgia state central committee.

The election of Claudius H. Huston of Tennessee, as successor to Chairman Hubert Work, was the only matter of importance transacted at this session, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert having reconsidered her resignation and decided to remain with the committee.

Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia; Mrs. Mary P. Booze, national committeewoman for Mississippi; and Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, all attended the meeting.

Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia's lone representative of the Republicans of that state, sought a conference with the newly elected chairman in order to lay before him a demand for participation in patronage reform in her state.

Making her request on the ground that, since there is no committeeman from Georgia, she is "the highest Republican official in the state," Mrs. Williams said she had been promised that her recommendations regarding patronage distribution under President Hoover's committee would be considered, but that thus far they have been "utterly disregarded."

Mrs. Williams in Conference at the White House

[Chicago Defender Press Service] Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican national committeewoman for Georgia, visited President Hoover Monday. It is believed that he



visit to the White House had to do with her request for recognition in the handling of federal patronage in Georgia. Recommendations for federal appointments in Georgia are made by a committee set up by Postmaster General Walter F. Burke, Walter H. Newton, secretary to the president, and James Francis Burke, counsel for the Republican national committee.

Mrs. Williams is not a member of that committee and is not consulted in regard to her wishes in patronage matters.

As the ranking official of the Republican party in the state of Georgia she is demanding recognition in the dispensing of federal patronage in her state. Her record is clean. No taint of corruption is charged against her. The only reason that can be assigned for no consideration being shown her is that she is colored.

GEORGIA GIVEN REBUFF

Belief was expressed that the Republican National Committee would have given Georgia full representation thereon at its meeting just held. Ever since the Kansas City convention, this state has been without a national committeeman. Recommendation has been properly filed for the filling of this place, but the National Committee has ignored it by deferring action. In this a fine game of politics can be easily discerned, all tending toward control of the state for the national campaign. The Republicans of Georgia should not allow themselves to be used as pawns to satisfy the whims and thereby doing the bidding of those who may be in power. The action of the National Committee should be resented. This can be done by a strong organization to completely control the party in the state. Not only has the committee ignored the state in the matter of the national committeeman, but has done the same thing to the accredited national committeewoman, Mrs. Geo. S. Williams. She should be permitted to function fully until the committeeman question is adjudicated. In this respect the prominent leaders of the

state have been derelict by remaining quiet, thus encouraging those in power to continue their unjust attitude toward the state. Should a vigorous protest be made, there would be a change. At any rate, the administration should be made to understand that notwithstanding the influx of the Hoovercrats, it will not be able to control the state unless proper amends are made.

Hoover Said, "No."



MRS. GEORGE S. WILLIAMS
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia, must remain a figurehead in her state for the present.

Ignoring her completely, the President has asked a committee of three white men to pass on patronage in her state.

Mrs. Williams conferred with Mr. Hoover, Monday, and the President said, "No." Her record is clean. No taint of corruption is charged against her. The only reason that can be assigned for no consideration being shown her is that she is colored.

Politics-1929

Women in

TEMPEST IN A TEA POT

Some of the women of Chicago are up in arms because Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick has secured the services of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell to assist in the senatorial campaign in Illinois. It seems to us to be a tempest in a tea-pot. The office of United States Senator is a national office and surely Mrs. McCormick can invite anyone she desires to aid her in the canvas for votes.

In her choice of Mrs. Terrell she secured the services of one of the ablest women of the race. Mrs. Terrell has been called on to speak in all parts of the country in the interest of candidates for office who were Republicans. As a matter of fact Mrs. Terrell was the first woman of the race to conduct a national political campaign. This was in the memorable Harding campaign in 1920, when she had charge of the activities of the colored women with headquarters in New York City.

What the colored women of Chicago should do would be to get back of Mrs. Terrell. By both of them working together they could build up a formidable organization that would be effective in securing the desired results.

The women who are for Mrs. McCormick for United States Senator, and those who are against her, cannot be hurt by Mrs. Terrell being in the campaign. Healthy competition in this matter as in others will be helpful. Instead of the women fighting each other they will get along better if they use the same energy in the cause in which they are enlisted.

VOTELESS WASHINGTON

The reaction of the club women of Chicago against the importing of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, as campaign manager for her in her fight for the Senate, gives rise to two questions which affect our race.

The first question is, "Why is it that the residents of the District of Columbia do not vote?" The answer is that this is a Federal District and no citizen, not even the President of the United States, can vote in the District, unless the present Constitution is changed.

The second question is "Why is it that these same voting women of Illinois, do not demand that their candidate for the Senate promise to put through an enabling act enforcing the 14th and 15th amendments which will give the ballot to their brothers and sisters whom they have left in the South?"

There is certainly a difference between voteless Washington, and the voteless South. And it is a duty of the voters of Illinois to see to it that their kinfolks and friends left below the Mason and Dixon line, enjoy the same privilege of voting which they have in Illinois. It is humanly, physically and politically possible for Negro men and women of the South to vote. But it is not possible for the citizens of the District to vote in the District.

And too, the Negro women of the South have an open sesame to the ballot through the power given them by the 19th Amendment, which says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

There is no "color clause" in that amendment. The Negro women of the South should cash in on this amendment and the Negro women of Chicago instead of fighting a woman who is trying to get them to vote, should spend their energies to get more of their sisters in the South to exercise their political rights under the 19th amendment.

The harvest is too large and the workers are too few to start squabbling over who shall head the parade. The Chicago women should encourage their sex to enter politics on all sides and certainly no discourage them whoever they may be or where they may be from. If the women of Illinois will discuss the issues of the campaign and not the people who are working in it, they will do the race a great good.

CHICAGO WOMEN OPPOSE EFFORT OF MRS. TERRELL

Chicago.—(ANP)—The alleged report that Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C., had been brought here to head the women's division of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's campaign committee, and her presence here, met with the disapproval of more than 50 women active in politics, headed by Mrs. Ida Well Barnett, in a meeting held here last week.

Resolutions condemning Mrs. McCormick's actions were passed and copies sent to the McCormick headquarters, where workers are busily engaged planning for the campaign which they hope will be climaxed with the unseating of Senator Charles S. Deneen and to electing Mrs. McCormick herself. 10-26-29

The meeting was held at 3522 Michigan Avenue, and was presided over by Mrs. Barnett, who stated:

"We object to the employment of an outsider to head an Illinois campaign, particularly when that person has no vote in the territory in which she lives." Houston, Texas

Mrs. Terrell, when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Negro Press, refused to give a statement at the present time due to pressing duties, but declared that she would issue a statement later telling just why she is here and what her interest in the McCormick campaign is.

Another angle to the controversy, however, arose when Leroy Hardin, a colored man, one of Mrs. McCormick's secretaries, took exception to the statement made by Mrs. Barnett that Mr. Hardin occupied the position of "spittoon cleaner" in Mrs. McCormick's office. Mr. Hardin has threatened to enter suit against Mrs. Barnett if the statement is not retracted publicly.

Mrs. Terrell to Campaign In Chicago
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—(C. N. S.)—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the late Judge Robert Terrell of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, is in Chicago assisting in the campaign of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, who recently announced her candidacy for

United States senator from Illinois. Mrs. Terrell came here from her home in Washington early in the summer and is now managing the McCormick campaign among the women of the South Side.

Mrs. Terrell is one of the outstanding women of the country and ranks very high as a speaker. She was one of the popular speakers connected with the Eastern Speakers' Bureau during the last presidential campaign. 10/5/29

Mrs. Terrell was among the first women of our group to enlist in the women's suffrage movement. She has been active in Eastern politics for years.

Confusion and pandemonium reigns in the colored women's flank of Mrs. Medill McCormick's camp. The Illinois women are

loud and vociferous in their objection to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington.

Mrs. Terrell has been imported from Washington to head up the McCormick campaign for United States Senator. They dislike the

idea of some outsider to the state and bounds of Illinois, some one from a voteless district, coming over here telling them how to put over their candidate. It is a very regrettable condition and one which is deplored by Mrs. McCormick's friends who are legion among the colored voters. It will be more regrettable however if the situation is not cleared up before the long and grueling contest begins. Senator Deneen, now incumbent, who will oppose Mrs. McCormick, has many strong followers amongst our voters. and it seems that the Deneenites are laughing up their sleeves at the friction and bitterness among the McCormick women. The women cannot be discounted in Illinois as the record breaking vote, given Coroner Bundesen in the last election proves. Bundesen was popular with all of the fair voters. These differences must be straightened out if the "Lady From Illinois" is to win and step in the path of statesmanship followed by the late Mark Hanna who was a friend of our people and the father of Mrs. McCormick.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 28 1929

MRS. M'CORMICK

SEEKS NEGRO VOTE

Names Mrs. Terrell to Help

Round Up 200,000

NEW AID HELPED HARDING

Deneen Blamed in Killing of Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Charles S. Deneen and Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick are bidding for the Negro vote in their contest for the Republican nomination for the Senate. More than 200,000 Negroes have the franchise in Illinois and may hold the balance of power in the coming primary.

Mrs. McCormick has aroused some white constituents by appointing Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a Negro, to assist her in her campaign. Friends of Mrs. Terrell say she was the first woman of her race to conduct a national political campaign, and will be of real service to Mrs. McCormick. In the Harding campaign of 1921 she had charge of the activities of Negro women, with headquarters in New York City.

Leading Negroes charge Mr. Deneen with neglect of duty in the fight in the Senate several years ago on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill that passed the House but did not come to a vote in the Senate. They assert he could have brought it out of the Judiciary Committee, where it died, if he had exerted proper efforts.

The Dyer bill, Southern Senators charged, was aimed at the South, and should have been defeated. Senator Overman (D., N. C.), defeated it in the Senate committee. He refused to vote to bring it up, and other Senators supported him in that stand.

Negro politicians here are rejoicing over the dismissal of an indictment charging Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman of Mississippi, with selling Federal offices.

Howard has an office here and one in Mississippi, where he retains a residence. He contends that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt started the litigation against him. Two or more efforts to convict him failed. Each time he was tried by a white jury.

"I am not out of politics," said Howard. "So long as my people elect me to the National Committee I will serve."

A report here some months ago said Howard had been asked to give up the committee job so a white man could have it. Coupled with this was the intimation that if he would do the indictments would be dismissed. He denies that he made any agreement.

THE NEGRO IN THE SADDLE.

The negro has developed into an important political factor in Illinois and both Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick and Charles Deneen, her opponent for the United States Senate, are actively bidding for the negro vote, which amounts to about 200,000, or a number sufficient to give them the "balance of power" in the Illinois primary. Mrs. McCormick has appointed a colored woman for her campaign manager. She seems to have the edge on the situation, and Deneen is being denounced for having permitted defeat for the Dyer anti-lynching bill, while, as a matter of fact, defeat of that particular bill was brought about by Senator Overman, who refused to vote to bring it before the Senate. It might be submitted as a truism that in Illinois the negro is in the political saddle.

MRS. TERRELL IS OBJECT OF SCORN BY CLUBWOMEN

Illinois Women Attack Mrs. McCormick For "Importing" Her

Chicago clubwomen are sparing no adjectives in condemnation of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Congresswoman from Illinois, whom they say she selected a "voteless ambassador" to represent her cause and solicit votes in Illinois in her fight for the United States senatorship. They refer to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, noted clubwoman, who Mrs. McCormick has placed at the head of her campaign activities for the state, and who is now in Chicago marshalling her forces to help dethrone the present incumbent Senator Charles S. Deneen. Colored women who aided Mrs. McCormick in her last political venture regard the selection of Mrs. Terrell as a "slight" to them.

The employment of an outsider to head an Illinois campaign, who, herself, is unable to vote in her own community was the subject of discussion by over fifty Chicago clubwomen and political workers who assembled last Thursday evening at 3522 Michigan avenue. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, 3824 South Parkway.

Adopt Resolution

A resolution was adopted, unanimously endorsed, and sent personally to Mrs. McCormick at her

headquarters 360 North Michigan avenue. It read as follows:

Dear Madam:

At a meeting held Thursday October 3, 1929, fifty key women representing six Republican Women's organizations in Illinois, the following resolution was unanimously endorsed and a copy ordered sent to you.

As a majority of those present had received an announcement of your candidacy for United States Senator making an expression of our opinion as to sentiment thereof, to be returned to you in the stamped and self addressed envelope which you enclosed, we deemed it best to crystalize that opinion in the following manner.

WHEREAS, it has been announced by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, that she is in Chicago as Chairman of the executive committee of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's campaign among the Negro women of Illinois, and

Whereas the Negro Women who have so loyally supported Mrs. McCormick every time she has come to us asking our vote, and who thus had the right to expect political recognition, which they have not received at her hands, for themselves and their daughters, regret that she could find no Negro woman in the State which must elect her, to head her campaign, therefore be it

Resolved, that we hereby serve notice on Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick that we resent the slight thus put upon the Negro women of Illinois, whose vote she solicits by the employment of an outsider to influence that vote, and pledge ourselves to use our influence to urge the Negro Woman throughout the State of Illinois to resent the slight thus put upon them.

Resolved, further, that a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair to publish and circulate this expression of our opinion.

With the hope of hearing from you relative to the above, before our next meeting, we are

Respectfully Yours,
Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett,
Chairman, 3624 S. Parkway
Mrs. Mary C. Clark,
Mrs. Clara McAdams,
Mrs. M. B. Clark,
Mrs. Gertrude L. Balay,
Secretary.

Mrs. Bertha Montgomery,
Chairman Conference Comm.
Just as firm as this resolution condemns the attitude of Mrs. McCormick, comes expressions from other sources agreeing with her in the selection of Mrs. Terrell.

"We welcome Mrs. Terrell and all others who come into Illinois to give their services to Ruth Hanna McCormick," reads a communication from Mrs. Joan C. Snowden. "Mrs. Terrell is wholeheartedly in the campaign, as is also Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, who is in the headquarters representing Illinois women, not because she heads any state organization or has a committee ship, but because of her ability, experience and contacts and former successes," concludes Mrs. Snowden. She further stated that Mrs. Terrell does not head the campaign as president of the Illinois Women's Republican League, and she placed earnestly for a friend whom she admires and respects.

In the excitement of things LeRoy M. Hardin, confidential secretary in the office of Mrs. McCormick, charges that he was unduly criticized at the Thursday night's meeting, and his character attacked without cause by Mrs. Barnett. He is demanding a retraction of her statement, and has so informed her in the following letter.

My dear Mrs. Barnett:
I have a record of a protest meeting which was held at 3522 Michigan Ave., in the Real Estate Exchange, Thursday evening, October 3, 1929.

As one of the speakers at that meeting you made the assertion that Mr. LeRoy M. Hardin, who has been a confidential secretary in the office of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, occupied the position of "spittoon cleaner" in her office. This statement is erroneous, and you know that it is untrue as you have had occasion to call at this office several times, and have met me in my capacity as one of Mrs. McCormick's secretaries.

I am going to ask you to retract such a statement publicly or either to me in writing, or I will proceed to place the matter in the hands of an attorney.

I am doing this because it is the second time that you have, without cause, attacked me, trying to be-little me in the public's eye. Whatever your grievance is against Mrs. McCormick for having Mrs. Terrell here to handle her campaign among the women, it has no bearing as to why you should attack me. I might add that I have lived in Chicago all of my life, being born and reared here, and I have been able to live here and hold the respect of not only the better class of colored people, but of also the leading influential whites; and I am simply asking you to put yourself in that class of people.

Sincerely yours,
LeRoy M. Hardin

CHICAGO WOMAN SEEKING SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—The first colored woman to seek a seat in the Illinois general assembly, announced her candidacy last week. She is Mrs. Mary C. Clarke, president of the Illinois Women's Republican League, and she placed herself in the race for representative for the Fifth or Hyde Park district at the first anniversary dinner of the organization last Thursday.

Last year, the Fifth district for the first time sent a race man, William J. Warfield, to Springfield. In the Republican primary he ran second in a field of seven candidates receiving over 40,000 votes out of a total of 144,377 cast for members of the legislature, and defeating Representative Sidney Lyon. The only candidate ahead of him in the totals was Mrs. Flora S. Cheney, who has since died.

The colored population of the Fifth district has increased considerably since last year, but since Warfield is again a candidate, the politicians question whether the Republicans of the district will select two colored citizens as their only nominees for the legislature.

Mississippi.

Politics-1929

Women in
Represented by Proxy



MRS. MARY P. BOOZE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary P. Booze, G.O.P. national committee woman from Mississippi, was represented by her husband at the meeting Monday. Hoover was too busy to see him when he called at the White House.

Politics-1929

Women in
STAR

KANSAS CITY, MO

JAN 12 1929

A POLITICAL CLUB FORMS.

Negro Women Democrats Ask Circuit Court for a Charter.

So it might "assist in the promulgation of the fundamentals of the Democratic party," the Jackson County Negro Women's Democratic Club today asked the circuit court for a decree of incorporation. The club it is stated, is "for scientific, educational, fraternal, sociological and patriotic purposes" and to "assist in the development and execution of clear and honest elections." These are the officers of the club:

Mrs. Maizell E. Washington, president; Miss Lizzie O'Neal, secretary, and Mrs. Willie Greenstreet, treasurer.

Missouri.

New Jersey

Politics - 1929

Women in NEWARK, N. J. NEWS

OCT 23 1929

Colored Women's Session.

The main speaker at the November 1 convention at Elizabeth of the New Jersey Republican Colored Women's conference will be Hubert Delaney, assistant district attorney for New York and Representative-elect from the Twenty-first District. Professor W. R. Valentine of the Bordentown Industrial School for Colored Youth also will be on the program. On the United States Senatorial candidacies, announced and unannounced, the women are playing no favorites. They are inviting Messrs.

A discussion on "Good Government" will follow with Mrs. A. Elizabeth Weeks in charge. Mrs. Perrila Parson will lead in the discussion about better homes, after which Mrs. Edna Weston will bring greetings from Atlantic City.

"Better Environment for Children" will be the topic of discussion by Mrs. Armata H. Douglass, Newark, at the evening sessions which will open at 8 o'clock tonight. Mrs. Douglas is president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs.

An address will also be made by Professor W. R. Valentine, principal of the Bordentown Industrial School. Hubert T. Delany, United States Assistant District Attorney of New York and Congressman-elect of the Twenty-first District of New York, will also

Baird, Frelinghuysen and Stokes with impartial cordiality.

They also are asking E. Bertram Mott, state chairman; Mrs. W. Reginald Baker, national committeewoman, Mrs. John D. Berry Jr., state vice chairman, and other party officials.

Hearing on Voting Machines.

Members of the League of Women Voters and others concerned with improved elections are delighted to learn that the Wolber elections committee will give an entire day, November 1, to a hearing on voting machines, says Miss Alice Leslie Hill, expert on election laws. She says many of her sex will attend to advocate the permissive use of these devices as a safeguard against fraudulent balloting.

TIMES

ELIZABETH, N. J.

NOV 1 1929

COLORED WOMEN HOLDING RALLY

State Republican Voters in Downtown Session—Good Government, Theme

The thirty-second quarterly conference of the New Jersey Colored Republican Women's Voters, will be held today at the First Baptist Institution Church, Third street at Broadway.

The session opened this morning at 11 o'clock with the reports of counties being given by the various chairmen. A report was made of the scholarship fund and committees were appointed.

The afternoon session will open at 3 o'clock with the following officials of Elizabeth making addresses of welcome: Miss H. B. Holt, Mrs. F. Ross, Mrs. Catherine Beatty and Mrs. J. F. McMillian.

Politics - 1929

New York.

Women in
STATESMAN
YONKERS, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

REPUBLICAN WOMEN IN NEW YORK FORM LEAGUE

OCT 12 1929

Negro G. O. P. Women To Meet Wednesday

The next meeting of the Colored Women's Republican Club of Yonkers will be held Wednesday night at the home of Mrs. Alice Young of 3 Cottage Place.

A meeting was held this week at the home of Mrs. Anna Stevens of 30 Irving Place, with Mrs. Carrie Ryerson, chairman of the organization, presiding.

Mrs. John Lee explained registration and George S. Davidson, district leader, Mrs. W. Meekins, president of the Women's Progressive Republican Club, and Edward Brown spoke on organization.

YONKERS, N. Y.

HERALD

OCT 12 1929

COLORED WOMEN'S G. O. P. STARTS WORK

More than a score of members of the Colored Women's Republican Club of Yonkers attended the first meeting of the Fall last Wednesday night in the home of Mrs. Anna Stevens, 30 Irving Place.

Mrs. Carrie Ryerson, chairman presided. John Lee gave an interesting talk on registration. Other speakers were George S. Davidson, district leader; Mrs. W. Meekins, president of the Women's Progressive Republican Club, and Edward Brown, who spoke on "The Power of Organization."

The next meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday night, October 16, in the home of Mrs. Alice Young.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

STANDARD STAR

DEC 12 1929

Colored Women Organize In Westchester County

White Plains, Dec. 12.—Expressing gratification that the colored women of Westchester County are launching a county-wide drive to enlist Republicans of their race in a permanent organization, Miss Jane Todd of Tarrytown, vice-chairman of the Westchester County Republican Committee, yesterday announced the work under way.

Included in the executive committee of the new organization are Miss F. Wilma Davis of New Rochelle; Mrs. Laura Shelton of New Rochelle; and Mrs. Bertram Minton of Pelham.

COLORED WOMEN ARE FORMING G. O. P. CLUB

Organization Work Is Given Praise By Miss Jane Todd, Who Tells of Plan.

Expressing gratification that the colored women of Westchester County are launching a county-wide drive to enlist Republicans of their race in a permanent organization, Miss Jane Todd of Tarrytown, vice-chairman of the Westchester County Republican Committee, yesterday announced the work under way.

"In the past two campaigns the colored Republican women have rendered valuable service to the whole Republican organization," she said when seen at the club rooms of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club, 66 Court Street. "There is however the need of a permanent women's club among them so that they may have the advantage of organizing their work for election time early in the year. And so we as fellow Republican women were immensely encouraged when a group of woman leaders recently approached us for advisory assistance in launching their own group."

The first organization meeting of the colored women will be held in Mount Vernon on the afternoon of January 16th at the Centennial A.M.E. Zion Church, 251 South 8th Avenue. All Republican women interested in joining are urged to come. Mrs. John Hoffman of Ossining as temporary chairman will preside. Guests of the newly formed group who will speak will include Mrs. T. Channing Moore of Bronxville, Mrs. William Halton of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Henry Rix of New Rochelle, and Miss Emma Berwick of Tuckahoe. All of the latter are members of the executive committee of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club.

The colored leaders as well as Miss Todd extend the invitation to all Republican women to attend to insure the meeting being a success. A meeting later will be announced for Yonkers. When seen yesterday Mrs. Addie Jackson, of Tarrytown, chairman of the Constitutional com-

mittee of the new group said, "We want every woman of our race and colored party to feel that she has a part in this new organization. In order that all may have a voice we have delayed election of permanent officers until every one has an opportunity to attend a meeting in her locality. Our present officers for this reason are only temporary. Mrs. Florence Monroe of Mount Vernon is temporary secretary. Please watch the papers in the next few weeks for the meeting in your nearest vicinity."

Early this month, upon the invitation of the executive committee of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club, twelve women leaders of their race met to confer with them. Among them were Mrs. Paul Bray, Yonkers; Mrs. W. L. Ryerson, Yonkers; Miss F. Wilma Davis, New Rochelle; Miss Amy Perkins, Rye; Mrs. Bertram Minton, Pelham; Mrs. Laura Shel-

ton, New Rochelle; Mrs. Meekins, Yonkers; Miss Bertha Herrington, this city, and the three temporary officers. With Miss Todd as president were

members of her executive committee including Mrs. Grace H. Frean, Ossining; Mrs. John B. Goldsborough, Croton; Mrs. George W. Goss, this city; Mrs. William Halton, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Harold D. Mack, Hawthorne; Mrs. T. Channing Moore, Bronxville; Mrs. Henry Rix, New Rochelle; Mrs. Francis A. Winslow, Yonkers; Mrs. Archer Gulon, Pleasantville; Mrs. Herbert Cutbill, Yonkers and Mrs. Herbert Gerlach, Ossining.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(A. N. P.)—Prominent colored Republican women from eight counties, meeting at the Y. W. C. A. last Friday evening, organized a New York State League, to be one of the units of the National League of Republican Colored Women, of which Miss Nannie Burroughs is the national president, and Mrs. George S. Williams, the national colored committeewoman is the organizer. The meeting was attended by a large number of women.

The purpose of the organization will be to organize all colored Republican women in the state, as well as to study candidates and measures coming up in the local, state and national elections. One of the major aims of the league will be to urge all foreign women to become citizens and to take an interest in politics and work for good government.

An educational campaign will be carried on throughout the year, and by the next election it is the aim of the league to have all of the colored Republican women organized. Considerable attention will be given

towards aiding colored candidate seeking election on the Republican ticket.

The splendid run made by Huber T. Delany for Congress in the last election was commended by the speakers, and the league pledged their support to him should he run again.

The officers of the league elected were Mrs. M. C. Lawton, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Talbot, vice president; Mrs. Bessie Payne, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Estelle Mattox, financial secretary; Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mamie J. Taylor, treasurer and Mrs. Annie Barners, organizer. The heads of the committees appointed were Miss Nannie Burden citizenship; Mrs. Mamie Graves steering; Mrs. Angelina Blocker, membership; Mrs. Drucilla Poole, secretary membership committee; Mrs. Eva Parks, publicity, and Mrs. Addie Hutton, speakers' committee. The members of the constitution committee are Mesdames Sarah Stewart, Mary Moon, Hannah Human, Gertrude Bonner and Mary Hall.

Politics-1929

Ohio.

Women in

Mrs. Fleming Backs Payne in Cleveland

Common People

Urges Candidacy

Of Ohio Woman

Butler, Pa.

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 11.—

Mrs. Lethia Fleming, wife of former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, caused no little satisfaction among her 120 workers at her home, 2342 E. 40th St., when she had announced to them that she was withdrawing from the councilmanic race in favor of Attorney Lawrence O. Payne, said to be the leading candidate from the Third district.

Pressure had been brought to bear by Republican leaders to have her withdraw at this time, with the hope that she will be in position to run two years hence. It is said that Mrs. Fleming withdrew with the understanding that the Republican executive committee would omit from its indorsement of Councilman E. J. Gregg, who backed the city manager form of government in the recent charter fight, Mrs. Fleming, with the organization making a hard but losing fight for the ward and mayoralty form of city government.

When Dr. Gregg's name was presented by Dwight R. Williams, a member of the Republican and Progressive government committees, Maurice Maschke, the veteran Republican leader, said that one of the conditions under which Mrs. Fleming withdrew from the council race was that the Republican committee should not indorse Gregg. By a big majority, it is said, the Republican organization voted against Gregg's indorsement.

Dr. Gregg, an independent, will have the strong Progressive government committee, the Citizens' league and other leading civic organizations of the city and will put up a stiff fight in the Third district, with Dr. Leroy Buncy, Lawrence Payne and Dr. James A. Owen as strong contenders.

Another surprising announcement was the withdrawal from the Fourth district councilmanic race of Hazel Mountain Walker, teacher-lawyer. The news was received by the politicians with great joy and clarifies the situation in that district. Councilman Clayborne George and Atty. Chester K. Gillespie will be the Race contenders for councilmanic honors in the East End.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—

Church leaders, club leaders and persons in all walks of life have declared that the campaign to place a race representative on the board of education of the City of Cleveland shall be pushed forward with every ounce of energy which the race possesses. "This campaign," declared one leader, "stretches far beyond the hopes which the friends of Mrs. Mary B. Martin, our candidate, entertain for her personally, and encompasses the ambitious yearnings of the common people of every race in the City of Cleveland for representation on this important governmental body which has to do with the molding of their young into the citizens of tomorrow."

During the past week sub-committees of the Citizens Committee of 100 have met and enthusiastic reports have been received.

Politics-1929

Pennsylvania.

Women in.

**Mrs. Dickerson runs
for Pa. Legislature**

PHILA., Pa., (By Wire).—Mrs Addie W. Dickerson, nationally known clubwoman, of Sixteenth and Bainbridge streets, is a candidate for the legislature from the First Legislative District.

11-2-29
She will oppose William H. Fuller, present Negro member whom she terms a hand-picked candidate of the white boss whom Magistrate Edward W. Henry is opposing in a fight for leadership.

She is the first Negro woman to run for the only elective ward office. Her chances are conceded good.

Politics-1929

Virginia
8

Women in.

RICHMOND, VA

TIMES-DISPATCH

NOV 6 1929

Balloting Is Heavy Through Election Day

**Women Voters Turn Out
in Large Numbers to
Visit Petersburg Polls**

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 5—Despite the fact that one of the largest votes in years was polled at today's general election, following one of the warmest campaigns in some time, the balloting in this city was held in a quiet and most orderly way. While there was much activity about the polls by both Democratic and coalition forces, there was no disorder of any kind.

Under ideal weather conditions, Petersburgers started out to vote early this morning at a brisk clip. Steady streams of voters passed into the seven polling precincts in the seven wards, but there was no confusion and the balloting went on smoothly.

Women voters were slow in starting out, and there were few before noon, but they came out in larger numbers in the early afternoon. Only a few Negroes cast their ballots here today. None of the local Democratic nominees was opposed, either here or in the counties adjacent to Petersburg. Neither Newton D. Coleman of Dinwiddie, nor Samuel D. Rodgers, of this city, was opposed for re-election to the House of Representatives.

Politics - 1929

Women in INTELLIGENCER

WHEELING, W. VA.

APR 26 1929

NEGRO REPUBLICAN

WOMEN ORGANIZE

MRS. JULIA RUSSELL ELECTED
PRESIDENT; NEXT MEETING
MAY 1

Mrs. Julia Russell was elected president of the new organization League of Republican Negro women at a special session conducted Thursday evening. Other officers named were: Vice president, Mrs. Margaret Smith; secretary, Mrs. Naomi Webster; assistant secretary, Mrs. Maggie Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. Mamie Neuman.

Publicity committee—Mrs. Marie Patterson, Mrs. Bessie Carr, Mrs. Maggie Lewis and Mrs. Hattie Anderson.

It was officially announced following the meeting that the next session will transpire on the evening of May 1 at the Martha Smith tea room, 1053 Eleventh street.

INTELLIGENCER

WHEELING, W. VA.

OCT 8 1929

NEGRO WOMEN HOLD MEETING

NEGRO WOMEN REPUBLICAN
CLUB PLANNING FIRST AN-
NIVERSARY PROGRAM.

The Negro Women Republican Voters club held a short business session Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the circuit court room of the county building. Mrs. Richard Russell, president, presided over the session.

Plans for the winter months were discussed and a session will be held on every first Monday of each month. It is planned to have a speaker address the club at the November meeting. The meeting Monday evening was fairly well attended, although several members had other meetings to attend.

The officers of the club also plan to hold a social program next month in celebration of the first anniversary

of the club. The club was during the last general election the Republican ticket across in the county. The officers of the club are: Mrs. Russell, president; Mrs. Martha

Smith, vice president; Naomi Kent Webster, secretary, and Mrs. Herman Neuman, treasurer. The publicity committee includes Mrs. Hattie Anderson, Mrs. Bessie Carr, Ann Ferguson and Mrs. Alice Goodwin.

West Virginia.
6

Political-1929

Elections

DELANEY'S DEFEAT—WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Hubert Delaney, a Negro, the regular republican candidate for the United States Congress from the Twenty-first New York District, was defeated by his democratic opponent during the recent election in that city.

In looking over the returns, we saw nothing for which we should be discouraged. In fact, we, as a group, should feel very much encouraged over the way the Negroes supported Delaney. In the heavily populated Negro districts, Delaney led four to one but in the heavily populated white districts, he was defeated. The white republican voters did not vote for Delaney. The successful Negro candidates in Cleveland tell the same story. They say that the returns showed that the white republicans did not vote for them. These results are but signs from which we, as a group, should take warning. It shows that our "good Republicans" do not vote for us, but, of course, they want us at all times to vote for them and be loyal to the Republican Party. It, also, shows that if we are to have representation in the lawmaking bodies of the city, state and nation, we must depend largely upon ourselves.

Of course, there are some white people who vote for Negro candidates as a matter of right and justice, especially where the districts are largely colored. They are among the few who say and admit that by the rules of the game, Negroes have a better chance for election to office in those communities where the population is mostly colored; hence, they support them.

Remember, Delaney's defeat should mean to you—Negroes must think when they vote.

DO WE NEED COLORED COUNCILMEN?

It has been seriously debated in many circles that our councilmanic needs can well be satisfied by representatives of another race. The affirmative observer usually visualizes some such needs as,—a modification of the building code to prevent the encroachment of business on our residential streets—a safety zone somewhere—a few menial jobs—more colored police—or some such needs as these. True, no insight into Negro psychology is needed to fill such requirements. The obvious and apparent could easily be remedied by any outsider provided they had the will to do it. Not always, in the past, has their desire to render service exceeded their desire for a perpetuation to serve themselves. But this part of councilmanic action is merely a fraction of what we desire and demand of our own representatives.

To know our needs he MUST give our life; feel our economic pulse; sense our reaction to the various things that affect us; feel the unjust restrictions that we feel, and taste the isolation under which the Negro is forced to exist. When we find such a man of another race, by all means elect him as our councilman—but first find him.

There are several capable intelligent men

of our own group who desire to represent us. By what right that we can recognize should they be denied that privilege? If such right exists it would undoubtedly have been exhibited. Now, YOU answer the question—do we need colored councilmen?

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 11 1928

A LEADER OF FOUR REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN

In the Board of Aldermen elected last week the republican minority will virtually be a negligible quantity. With only four members, all from Manhattan, to represent the party, they cannot hope to cut much of a figure or exercise real influence. It is unfortunate that the Republican minority should be of such insignificant numerical strength, for intelligent opposition and capable criticism is of the very essence of sound government in municipal affairs.

That the leadership of this tiny group should be a prize worth contending for might seem almost farcical. But in the natural order there must be a Republican leader in the Board of Aldermen. By the rule of seniority, which has held good in the past, the choice should lie between Fred R. Moore and John C. Hawkins, both Negro Republican members from Harlem, now serving as Aldermen. The priority of their claims can hardly be disputed by John Clark Baldwin 3d of the 15th District and Frank A. Manzella of the 20th District. To make the question of race the deciding issue in the circumstances could not be helpful to the Republican Party in the section of the city where it appears to be strongest. That question has already come to the surface.

However the so-called Republican leaders may be tempted to favor doing violence to both reason and precedent, they are bound to admit that they are powerless to make their wishes respected. After all, the four Republican Aldermen must themselves choose the Republican leader.

NEW YORK HERALD

NOV 4 1928

Walker to Call On Negroes for Votes Tonight

11th-Hour Speech in Harlem
Decided On After Gains
of Rival Are Reported

By H. D. Kingsbury

While the speaking campaign of the Walker-Berry-McKee Campaign Com-

mittee closed Saturday night, it developed yesterday that Mayor Walker had taken it on himself to make an eleventh-hour appeal to the Negro voters of Harlem. His meeting arranged for tonight in St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th Street, was not arranged through Democratic headquarters.

It was said that some of the Democratic Negro clubs in Harlem had pressed on the Mayor the necessity for addressing the Negro voters because of the situation in that territory, which, according to recent canvasses made by the Democratic workers, is far from satisfactory. The meeting tonight will be held under the auspices of the United Colored Democratic Service Commission, will preside.

Lay Race Issue to Tiger

The Republican campaign manager contend that Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican-fusion candidate for Mayor, will receive a large majority of votes in the Negro districts, which had drifted away from the Republican party in recent years. That the Tammany organization is resorting to strenuous methods to hold the Negro vote also is seen in the recent circularizing of the white Republicans in the district, apparently in an effort to stir up racial prejudice in connection with the candidacy of Hubert Delany, a Negro Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District, who is a young attorney.

Walker at Dedication

In a statement issued by the Colored Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for the re-election of Mayor Walker, with headquarters at 2372 Seventh Avenue, it was admitted that "all was no smooth sailing on the political horizon in Harlem." The statement, however, predicted that a large percentage of the Republican Negroes would vote for Walker, "realizing that Major La Guardia could not be elected."

"On the other hand," the statement continued, "there is reason to believe

that a certain percentage of Negro Democrats will permit race loyalty to sway them into voting for the Republican candidate for Congress from the 21st District, Hubert Delany, a highly respected young attorney. Despite the straining of party organizations in Harlem to keep the Negroes voting straight tickets, there will probably be a great deal of splitting. Though Joseph V. Gavan, the Democratic Congressional candidate from the 21st District, will undoubtedly be elected, it will probably be by a close margin." Mayor Walker was the principal

speaker yesterday at the dedication of the \$350,000 Jewish Center at Amherst and Flushing Avenues, Jamaica. The Mayor ignored the orders of a physician in order to be present at the ceremony. He was suffering from a severe cold, aggravated by the strain of the city campaign. About 1,800 persons attended the exercises. Other speakers included Rabbi Aaron L. Weinstein, of the Temple Israel, Jamaica; Judge Irving Lehman, of the Court of Appeals, brother of Lieutenant Governor Lehman; Justice Edward Lazansky, presiding judge of the Appellate Division, and Rabbi Jacob Cohn, vice-president of the United Synagogue of America.

The Harlem Citizens Welfare Committee, composed of various groups of Negroes, in a statement last night disputed the denial of Benjamin F. Schreiber, Democratic campaign manager, that any incident involving Mayor Walker in the segregation of Negroes in a cabaret in Rome, in 1927, occurred.

The statement, issued for the committee and the Negro press of Harlem, quoted an article printed in "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," on September 12, 1927, describing the incident as having taken place in the Cabaret Braggia. The incident was further verified, according to the statement, by Charles J. Whitfield, a Negro resident of Harlem, "who was in Rome at the time the affair took place and vouches for its authenticity." The committee stated that it had investigated the matter fully before publishing the facts.

Democrats Predict Victory

A calm sense of security and certain victory at the polls tomorrow prevailed yesterday among the Democratic campaign managers and workers. The Democratic leaders still maintained that Mayor Walker would defeat Major La Guardia, his Republican-fusion opponent, by more than 500,000 plurality. The "inside" figures at Tammany Hall declared to be the result of a careful canvass in all the Assembly districts throughout the city, gave Walker a 550,000 plurality. These figures, by boroughs, were:

Manhattan	145,000
Brooklyn	145,000
Queens	170,000
Richmond	75,000
Total	550,000

Some of the Democratic leaders, however, believed that these estimates were high. It was pointed out that the Walker plurality in Manhattan probably would not reach 145,000, but be nearer 120,000, while the estimated plurality for Queens was likely to drop 20,000 or 25,000 because of the spirited contest between the candidates for Borough President, George U. Harvey and County Clerk Edward W. Cox.

Tiger Admits Weak Spots

The only weak spots in the Democratic situation, recognized by the Walker-Berry-McKee forces, and they were not considered as serious, concerned the Queens situation; the judicial issue raised in Brooklyn by the refusal of the McCooey organization to endorse Justice Stephen Callaghan for re-election to the Supreme Court, and the situation in Richmond where Mark W. Allen, independent Democrat, is running under the Republican-fusion emblem for Borough President against

Borough President John A. Lynch, Democratic candidate for re-election. The Allen campaign has made remarkable headway, according to impartial political observers.

The Tammany leaders will not concede even one assembly district of the twenty-three in Manhattan to Representative La Guardia. They concede that the Republican vote in some of the Tammany strongholds but maintain that it will not be sufficient to carry any of these districts. The leaders expect the district captains, most of whom are Italians in the largely populated Italian districts, to hold in line a good part of their repatriated countrymen who may be inclined to vote for La Guardia.

DELANEY DEFEAT STIRS HARLEM TO CONTINUE FIGHT

New York—While there has been both local and national lamenting—the fact that Hubert T. Delaney, the brilliant youthful Congressional nominee from the 12th District failed of election, a temperate analysis of the vote cast shows that the race made distinct gains in the election.

For instance: In the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts the Republicans swept the polls, and for the first time in history, returned four Republicans all colored, to office. Editor Fred R. Moore was returned to the Aldermanic Chamber; Francis Rivers was elected by an overwhelming majority to the Assembly at Albany.

Up in the 21st District John Clifford Hawkins, incumbent, won a tough battle from William Harry Austin, Negro Democrat. Lamar Perkins, Mr. Hawkins' running mate, won handily. Mr. Perkins is a Yale graduate and Mr. Hawkins a graduate of the Harvard Law School, which makes it possible for the race to be represented by able men in the coming terms of the legislature.

While not successful himself, Delaney's campaign undoubtedly had a lot to do with the success of other Negro Republican candidates, inasmuch as his valiant fight and that of his friends most certainly stimulated the voting.

Harlem is fast becoming conscious of its power at the polls and the sweeping victory of four colored Republicans will arouse them further. With their hosts sweeping the entire city with the exception of Harlem the Democrats are casting anxious eyes toward this district. The victory of that party does not assure the work that all is serene within. On the other side of the political fence a life and death battle is raging between the Democrats of the 21st District and the leaders.

Following the election Mr. Delaney issued a statement containing the following:

Delaney's Statement

"There are so many people who by reason of their active interest and support aided the cause of elective representation in our fight for a seat in Congress, that it will be impossible

to thank each person individually. "I wish, however, to take this opportunity to thank the churches, the press, the leaders of the party, the loyal party workers, the volunteers who came forward with their aid, the various clubs and the numerous other persons who helped forward the cause.

"The results of the campaign, I realized, will show that the support given me was not in vain. While I was defeated in numbers, I am not defeated in spirit, nor in the determination to continue the fight for representation in Congress.

"I am of course disappointed in the outcome since it may cause some who contributed with interest and financial support to feel that the fight was in vain. The analysis of the vote, however, shows that although defeat I ran approximately 10,000 ahead of my ticket.

"The result of my strenuous fight with its disappointing results, I hope will cause my fellow citizens throughout the country to become conscious of their duty to exercise their franchise, hope that 20,000 of my fellow citizens in this district who by the reason of their future to register and vote contributed in part to the result, will be roused sufficiently to come forward with full strength at the next election.

"Finally let me say that we should not be discouraged. Let us rather concentrate our forces toward increasing the registration to the point where defeat will be impossible.

Alderman Fred K. Moore Makes Statement Concerning Action of Republican Minority Aldermen

Declares That After Declining Leadership for Himself He Offered to Nominate and Support Alderman Hawkins, Who Did Not Accept

Because of interest evidenced in the action taken by the Republican minority in the Board of Alderman in naming Alderman J. C. Baldwin as leader, instead of either of the two Negro members of the Board, Alderman Fred R. Moore of the 19th A. D., has given to the press a statement as to what occurred when the conference was held in the office of County Republican Chairman Samuel S. Koenig for the purpose of naming the minority leader.

Mr. Moore declares that in declining to accept the position himself, he asserted his willingness to nominate and vote for Alderman John C. Hawkins from the 21st A. D., but that gentleman did not accept the offer. The statement follows:

Mr. Moore's Statement.

"There have appeared in newspapers of recent date various statements purporting to be an account of what took place at the conference of Republican members of the Board of Aldermen held to elect a minority leader. The statements, in the main, have been so erroneous and misleading that I deem it fitting to relate in substance what really transpired. age

"The conference was called by County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig and held in his office. After it had been opened by Chairman Koenig I stated I could not see my way clear to accept the minority leadership and was not a candidate. I said I did not desire the leadership because it would take up too much of my time, and at my age I did not desire to shorten my life by taking on added responsibility, preferring to give all my time in furthering the interests of the 19th Aldermanic District. I declared I

did not believe in a leadership which meant simply to draw extra compensation, nor could I permit myself to be merely a figure-head leader. 12/21/29 N.Y. "I pointed out that no allowance was made for a secretary and additional help and that I did not feel that I could meet the financial demands required of such leadership as I believed in.

Would Vote for Hawkins.

"I further stated that I thought the minority leadership should come to Harlem; that the voters in the section would be greatly complimented and in my opinion such a move would add to the prestige of the Republican party. "I then and there declared that I would nominate and vote for John Clifford Hawkins of the 21st Aldermanic District for the minority leadership. Alderman Hawkins said he ought to be minority leader thinking he was best qualified for the position because of his experience in the Assembly, and he did not see what he could say to the people of Harlem by way of explanation if he was not selected. "After Alderman Hawkins had spoken I said to him: 'I am still willing to nominate and vote for you for minority leader if you say

the word.' This offer he did not accept.

"Charles W. B. Mitchell, co-leader of the Assembly District, was present, no objection having been made to him sitting in. He heard all that transpired. He heard me offer to nominate and vote for Mr. Hawkins, after which he left the room.

Hawkins Did Not Accept.

Alderman Hawkins also withdrew from the room, presumably to confer with Mr. Mitchell. Upon Mr. Hawkins's return, and not accepting my offer to support him I then joined with the other Aldermen and Alderman-elect Manzella in unanimously electing Mr. Baldwin minority leader. It was left to Chairman Koenig to give a statement to the press.

"These are salient facts of conference and cannot be denied. Everybody knows I always stand for race recognition and representation. I offered Mr. Hawkins my support. He has never said 'Thank you' or 'I accept.'

(Signed) "FRED R. MOORE,
Alderman of the 19th Aldermanic District."